supplementary data

The evolutionary conserved *BER1* gene is involved in microtubule stability in yeast.

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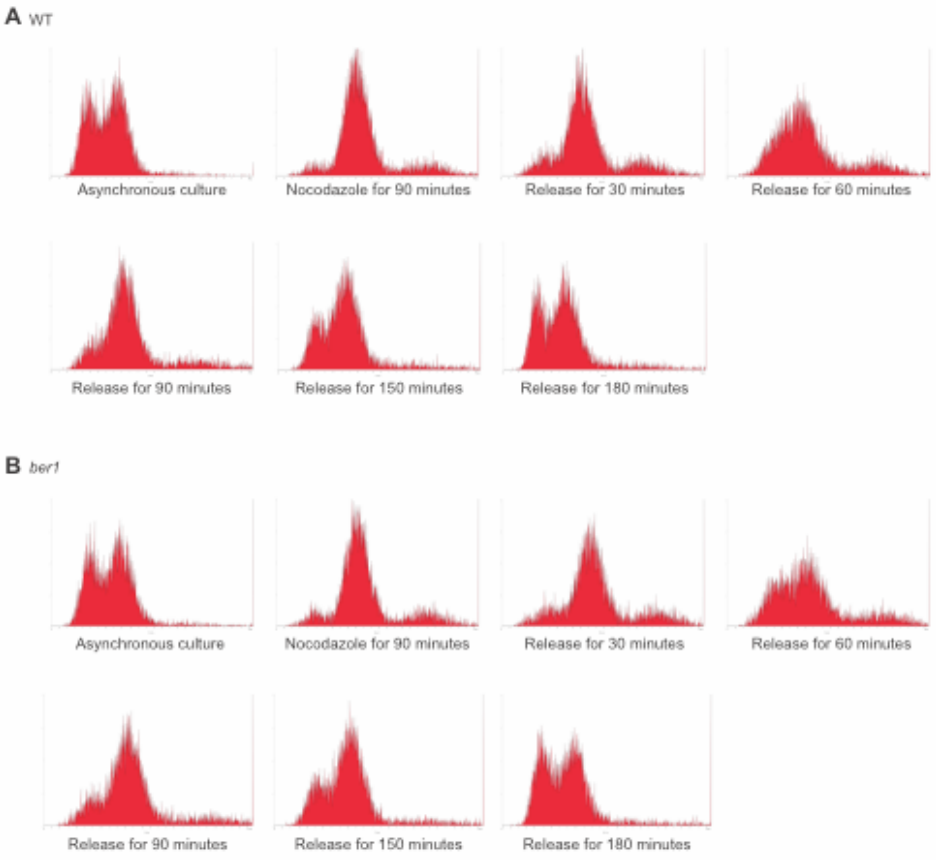
Supplementary Figure 1. FACS analysis of WT and ber1Δ mutant shows normal checkpoint silencing. Exponentially growing cultures of indicated strains were incubated for 90 minutes with 15 μg/ml nocodazole in order to engage the spindle checkpoint. After washes in rich medium, the cells were released in rich medium and aliquots were analysed by flow cytometry at indicated times.

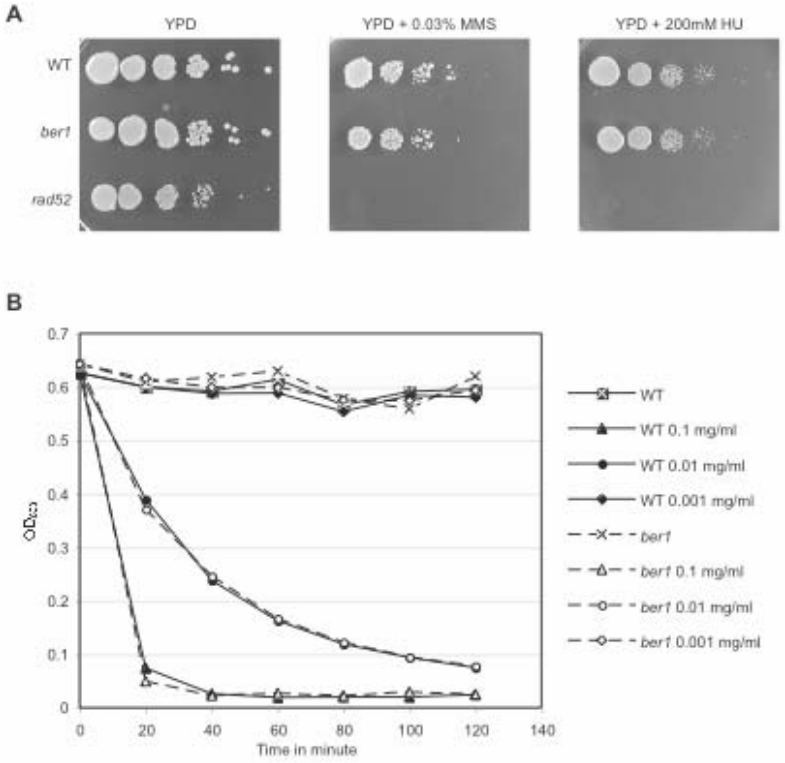
Supplementary Figure 2. The *ber1*Δ mutant respond normally to hydroxyurea (HU) or methyl methanesulphonate (MMS) and has a normal cell wall. (A) 10-fold serial dilutions of indicated strains were spotted on YPAD media supplemented with HU or MMS. Plates were incubated at 30°C for 3 days. (B) Exponentially growing cultures of WT and *ber1*Δ cells were resuspended in 10 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5) with the indicated concentrations of zymolyase (20T). Cell concentration was followed by optical density at 600 nm (OD_{600}).

Supplementary Figure 3. The cytoplasmic microtubules are normal in the *ber1*Δ mutant in rich medium. Exponentially growing cultures of indicated strains carrying the Tub1-GFP marker were observed and the number of cytoplasmic microtubule per G1 cell (n>100) as well as the microtubule length in G1 cells (n>178) were calculated.

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 3